

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Storage

Trash/Trash Bins/Dumpsters

- Post "No Littering" signs and enforce anti-litter laws. Provide a sufficient number of litter receptacles for the facility. Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.
- Keep dumpster areas clean. Recycle materials whenever possible. Use all of a product before disposing of the container. Ensure that only appropriate solid wastes are added to the solid waste container. Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, etc., may not be disposed of in solid waste containers. Take special care when loading or unloading wastes to minimize losses. Loading systems can be used to minimize spills and fugitive emission losses such as dust or mist. Vacuum transfer systems can minimize waste loss.
- Inspect dumpsters and trash bins weekly for leaks and to ensure that lids are on tightly. Replace any that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating. Sweep and clean the storage area regularly and clean up spills immediately.
- If the dumpster area is paved, do not hose it down to a storm drain. Instead, collect the wash water and discharge it to the sewer if allowed by the local sewer authority. Use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, use of absorbents). Prevent stormwater run-on from entering the dumpster area by enclosing it or building a berm around the area. Prevent waste materials from directly contacting rain. Cover dumpsters to prevent rain from washing waste out of holes or cracks in the bottom of the dumpster.



Leaking Vehicles

Place drip pans under leaking vehicles. Drain all vehicles in long-term storage. Clean storage facilities on a regular basis to prevent accumulated wastes and pollutants from being discharged into conveyance systems during rainy conditions. When cleaning heavy oily deposits, use absorbent materials on oily spots prior to sweeping or washing. Dispose of used absorbents appropriately.



Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup. Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location. Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible. Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.

Allow sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices. Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low concentrations. Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.

Sediment on Stored Construction Equipment

- Conduct regular cleaning. Sweeping or vacuuming the storage facility is encouraged over other methods. Sweep all storage lots at least once before the onset of the wet season. Establish frequency of sweeping based on usage and field observations of sediment accumulation.
- Washing or rinsing of equipment shall be performed in designated areas and the resulting runoff shall not be discharged to the storm drain system.

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Potential Illegal Discharge from Unknown Materials Inside Storage Units

- Design storage areas to minimize stormwater exposure. Construct a berm or intercept trench at doorways. Install a collection system for pretreatment and sewer disposal under permit by the local sewer authority.
- Utilize dry cleanup methods such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris, or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills. Properly dispose of collected wastes.
- Use secondary containment or protective barriers for indoor liquid storage.
- Train employees on the proper implementation of Best Management Practices, storm water discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements. Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup.

Outdoor Storage of Loose Materials

Store materials indoors, if feasible. Designate a secure material storage area that is paved with Portland cement concrete, free of cracks and gaps, and impervious in order to contain leaks and spills.

Protect materials stored outside from rainfall and wind dispersal by covering them with a fixed roof or a temporary waterproof covering made of polyethylene, polypropylene, or hypalon. Keep covers in place at all times when work is not occurring. If areas are so large that they cannot feasibly be covered and contained, implement erosion control practices at the perimeter of the area and at catch basins to prevent dispersion of the stockpiled material. Implement erosion control practices at the perimeter of your site and at catch basins to prevent erosion of the stockpiled material off-site, if the stockpiles are so large that they cannot feasibly be covered and contained. Minor slides/slipouts usually occur during major storms. Stockpiles should be removed as soon as practicable and materials should be placed so that waterways are not impacted.

Cover wood products treated with chromated copper arsenate, ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate, creosote, or pentachlorophenol with tarps or store indoors.

Protect materials stored outside from stormwater runoff. Construct a berm around the perimeter of the material storage area to prevent the runoff of uncontaminated stormwater from adjacent areas as well as runoff of stormwater from the material. Paved areas should be sloped in a manner that minimizes pooling of water on the site. A minimum slope of 1.5% is recommended.

Keep storage areas clean and dry. Sweep and maintain routes to and from storage areas. Conduct regular inspections of storage areas.

